

Fair today; increasing cloudiness and warmer tomorrow; winds shifting to fresh north-easterly.

The Washington Times.

A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE
RECORD OF THE NEWS
AT HOME AND ABROAD

NUMBER 2994.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT GIVES PRAISE TO WORK DONE IN ISLANDS

Appreciative Tribute for
American Officials' Efforts.

BEGINNING NEW ENGLAND TRIP

New Haven, Meriden and
Hartford Extend a Hearty
Welcome.

CROWDS CHEER EXECUTIVE

Mr. Roosevelt Prefaces His Speech
With a Word on His Duty to the
Toiler—What This Country Has Done
in Its Possession Taken as a Theme.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—A ringing speech of satisfaction with the record of the United States in the management of its insular possessions ended the first day of President Roosevelt's New England tour.

It was a speech full of profound appreciation for the work that has been done in Porto Rico so successfully that we never hear "Porto Rico" any more. He told of the partial justice done to Cuba and his conviction that full justice in the matter of a reciprocal tariff would come before long. Then he took up the hard, thankless work which is drawing to an end in the Philippines, explaining how American supervision and Filipino executive labor had been welded together with peace-bringing results. He gave a brief but comprehensive admission to the Moros that they would either be good or get liked.

The President's reception when he entered the Coliseum to deliver the speech was only less hearty than that accorded to him when he, in his open frankness, told of our insular government and the programme to be carried on with the best efforts of his administration.

An Interesting Preface.

The speech on the insular possessions was prefaced by a few brief remarks, which excited the Hartford audience a great deal. Jacob T. Greene, the chairman of the Hartford reception committee, had not in the opinion of some Hartford folk, given a sufficient part in the day's program to Mayor Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan is one of the "new era" mayors of Connecticut. He was a clothing salesman before he was mayor. He was elected on an independent, fusion sort of ticket, and Hartford as whole likes him.

Hartford is a manufacturing town, and a great proportion of its population works with its hands.

At four o'clock in the afternoon a great floral horseshoe was given to the President as the gift of workmen of Hartford.

The President said to Mayor Sullivan, who made the speech of presentation:

"Mayor Sullivan: I am here to say some words this evening myself, but nothing that I can say will in any way have the significance that the gift from the wage workers of Hartford has, and the language you have used has, Mayor Sullivan, in connection with making it. I am sure that Colonel Greene, Senator Platt himself, and all of my other hosts will pardon me for saying that no greater gift that I have received or can receive in Connecticut will or can begin to please me as much as this greeting that I receive through you."

Duty to the Toiler.

"Mayor Sullivan, I should, of course, be wholly unfit for the position I occupy if I did not give my best thought and best purpose to trying to serve the interests of the toiler of America, the man who works with his hands; and of course, also the man who works with his head—if I did not try to serve each decent American citizen according to the best of my capacity; and certainly my most painstaking effort, my most resolute purposes shall be given, and if I may say so, is being given to trying to do something that can be done to help our people, and perhaps to help them best by trying to represent, as well as I can, their best purpose and their best thought, and that kind of representative I shall strive to be according to the light that is given me. One thing more, "I should like to accept that gift as in some way personal to myself, but I would rather accept it, Mayor Sullivan, as I know it is meant—as a gift from Americans to the man who, for the time being, embodies American government principles, the principles of square and fair dealing with all men, so that all men shall have their rights under the law; that all shall be given a fair and even chance in the struggle for the life as we can best give it."

"When the President mentioned the name of Senator Platt there was a good deal of cheering. When he mentioned that of Mayor Sullivan from the crowd went up a shout only rivalling that which had greeted the President himself. The President was not permitted to continue until Mr. Sullivan got up and bowed. Then somebody wanted three cheers for the President, and they were suppressed with difficulty. Mr. Greene did not look comfortable the while.

Kind of Man Wanted.

The President added a parenthetical remark to his explanation of sort of man he was looking for as a candidate for the Panama Canal Commission. He said:

"In short, what we want is a \$50,000 man for \$10,000."

The President arrived at Hartford at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He found

the streets patrolled by militiamen and a purple-lined automobile waiting for him at the station steps. There were some twenty carriages behind the automobile. At an easy pace the procession passed around the city. In Pope Park a voluntary posse of 200 workingmen patrolled the shrubbery along the roadways to guard against the possibility of any untoward mishap while the President was the guest of the workingmen.

The President was entertained in Hartford at the home of John P. Robinson, the secretary to the governor and the son of Connecticut's most distinguished jurist in the last generation.

Mr. Roosevelt no sooner reached Mr. Robinson's home than he was requested to come to Mr. Robinson's house and have a chat with the President after the ceremonies at the Coliseum were over.

The President began his trip at New Haven. He came over from Oyster Bay in the yacht Sybil, and found his train of five cars awaiting him on the steamboat pier.

Drive in New Haven.

After a rapid drive through the streets of New Haven with Mayor Stanley and President Hadley, of Yale, and other prominent citizens of the city, the President returned to his train within forty minutes.

New Haven is supposed to be dead in the summer time, because Yale is having its vacation there. The supposition is utterly erroneous. The streets were filled with flags and people and patriotic cheers all the time the President was in sight, long before and long after.

A number of city fathers went to the train to pay their respects to the President. When Alderman George Wallace was introduced to Mr. Roosevelt, it was at a sure sign that the President was glad to meet him. Mr. Wallace has been identified with a movement in New Haven to throw the taxes on the corporations and take them off the isolated property holders. The President said to him:

"I am exceedingly glad to meet you, and glad, too, of an opportunity to congratulate you on the position you have taken on the general principles of municipal government. If we have good and honest and equitable municipal government we will have as well a good and equitable national government. I wish I could talk with you for an hour."

Enthusiasm at Meriden.

At Meriden, Senator Platt's hometown, all the silverware factories and plated ware factories turned out their hands and hung the windows with bunting. In the residential parts of the city the figures "1904" were prominent features of decorations of many houses. The crowd shouted so long and so often around the rest of the President's train that he was forced to come out and say "Thank you" a minute before the train left. Altogether about 200,000 people have had a look at the President today.

PROBLEMS SOLVED AND THOSE NOT COMPLETED

Promise to Cuba Kept, But
Duties Yet Remain.

What Has Been Accomplished by
American Efforts—The Panama
Canal Commission.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—The President in his address said in part:

"The events of the last few years have forced the American Republic to take a larger position in the world than ever before, and, therefore, more than ever before to concern herself with questions of policy which affect her in this beyond her own borders. As a people, we now have duties and opportunities in the tropic seas and lands south of us as well as in those of the farthest East. And much depends upon the way in which we meet these duties; the way in which we take advantage of these opportunities."

"From the days of Monroe, Clay, and the younger Adams, we, as a people, have always looked with interest upon the West Indies and the isthmus connections of the two Americas, feeling that anything happening in these regions must be of concern to our welfare. There is now a larger reason than ever before for this feeling. The outcome of the Spanish war put us in possession of Porto Rico and brought us into peculiarly close touch with Cuba, while the successful negotiations of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty at last cleared the way for the construction of the isthmian canal."

Porto Rico Running Well.

"Porto Rico, it is a pleasure to say, may now serve as an example of the best methods of administering our insular possessions. So excellent have been the efforts of our administration and legislation concerning this island that their very excellence has resulted in their being almost forgotten by those at home. There is hardly a ripple of failure on the stream of our success, and so, as is apt to be our way, we do not think of it at all."

"Yet it is well worth while to think of it, and it is pleasant to learn by an experience which teaches us what to follow instead of what to avoid. First and foremost, in Porto Rico, we have consistently striven to get the very best men to administer the American affairs of the island."

"It is desirable throughout our public service to secure a high standard of efficiency and integrity. But after all, here at home we always have in our

QUESTION OF SUIT HANGS ON REMINGTON'S SANITY

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 22.—There are many indications that Edward P. Remington, whose brother, Robert R. Remington, killed himself at Newport on Monday, does not intend to allow his brother's burial, which took place here, to end the affair. He has keenly resented the statements credited to various persons to the effect that his brother was insane or was at least mentally unbalanced at the time he took his life, and a careful autopsy was performed on the body yesterday with a view toward a subsequent pathological examination of the brain.

Should such examination indicate that Mr. R. R. Remington was mentally sound, one libel suit, and possibly more, against those who have declared his brother insane seems certain.

The examination of the brain gave rise to rumors that foul play was suspected and that Remington was murdered. However, these rumors were without foundation, and there is not the shadow of a doubt but that Remington died by his own hand.

STRIKERS ENGAGED IN LOOTING FARMHOUSES

Rustics Being Sworn in as
Deputy Sheriffs.

Tired of Having Homes Robbed, They
Say They Will Now Make Use
of Their Shot Guns.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 22.—Reports reach here that despite the trip of the Governor's Troop through Catawissa Valley last week in search of strikers looting farmhouses, depredations continue nightly.

Several times farmers who were sworn in as deputies shot at the marauders, who escaped.

Sheriff Samuel Deitrick, of Northumberland county, adjoining Schuylkill, last night swore in a large delegation of farmers to serve as deputy sheriffs in the Mahanostock, Mahanoy, and Shamokin valleys.

Will Shoot Thieves.

Like the residents of Catawissa Valley, the Northumberland farmers have grown tired of being robbed by people from the coal field and now that they are officers they say they will not be afraid to shoot at thieves.

General Gobin returned from Lansburg last night where he spent the day in being close touch with the soldiers during the funeral of Patrick Sharpe, the strike leader who was killed by a deputy. The general reported no trouble breaking in the Nesquehoning district for at least the present time.

Must Fight to a Finish.

What the next few days will develop is hard to forecast in view of President Mitchell's declaration that the strike must be fought to a finish and Bishop Potter's statement that J. P. Morgan will not interfere in the fight between strikers and operators for the reason he is not a leading shareholder in any of the companies. Strikers claim they will remain away from the mines until the last straw is reached, something will turn up to aid them in their cause. It is thought that the coal companies will make a determined effort to start all the collieries they can in the Schuylkill and Northumberland district next week in order to have the operations in fairly good running order by September 1, and that considerable rioting will mark the dissolution of the strike.

STRIKE SITUATION NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION

Question of Conspiracy to
Be Determined.

The question as to whether the coal barons of Pennsylvania are engaged in a conspiracy of restraint of the interstate commerce law, in violation of the Sherman law, is now said to be under investigation by the Department of Justice, and the outcome is being awaited with special interest.

This investigation is said to have been started by the President as the direct result of reading the report made by Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright on the situation in the coal fields. This report, it is stated, points out rather clearly that some kind of an agreement or conspiracy exists.

Question of Prosecutions.

Before prosecutions may be instituted, however, it must be shown that the auxiliary companies which mine the coal are the railroad companies under another name, assumed for the purpose of evading the Pennsylvania law, which prohibits railroad companies from engaging in mining or manufacturing. It is understood that the facts set forth in Mr. Wright's report tend to show that the violation of law cannot be doubted. The fact that the presidents of the various railroad companies are the men who say what the operators must do about starting the mines is taken to indicate that the alleged agreement exists, and that what the railroad companies decide the mining companies shall do will be done by them.

The Attorney General and his assistants have had Mr. Wright's report in their possession for over a month.

PILLSBURY'S FLEET STILL OUT AT SEA

Good Chance to Take Advantage of Fog Missed.

DEFENSE'S LOOKOUT SHARP

Men Kept Busy at Subcaliber Practice During Daytime and as Watch at Night—Invading Commander's Time Grows Short.

ROCKFORD, Mass., Aug. 22.—In the light of the knowledge gained in those hot, anxious days at Santiago four years ago, that readiness and watchfulness are half the battle, the officers and men of Admiral Higginson's home defense squadron are keeping as keen a lookout tonight for the appearance of Commander Pillsbury's supposedly hostile naval force as they did for Cervera's in 1898.

During the early part of the evening the conditions were ideal for an attempt by Pillsbury to carry out his part in the war problem. A thunderstorm, which came up about supper time, left behind it a heavy pall of fog that enveloped the town shore and made it hard to distinguish large objects.

Weather Clears Off.

The old fishermen said it was as thick as burgeo out at sea. But they were mistaken, for shortly after 9 o'clock the mist lifted, the moon and the stars came out, and Pillsbury's best chance was gone. He has only two more nights within which to attempt a landing. If he has not established a base ashore by noon on Monday he will lose the game.

The three battleships of Higginson's command, the only division of his squadron maintained as a unit capable of frustrating Pillsbury's purpose, are lying close in near the great granite bowlders called Thatcher's and Strutt's mouth islands, situated barely pistolshot range from the headland that shelters Rockport Harbor from easterly gales.

The battleships are cleared for action, and the officers and men have been warned to be ready to spring to quarters at the first alarm. The torpedo boat, Hagley and Biddle are scouting nearby, occasionally communicating with the flagship. The knowing young war dogs of Admiral Higginson's fleet are not as confident as they were that Pillsbury, the Cervera of the mock war campaign, will fail to make a landing on the New England coast and establish a base of supplies and offensive operations there before the big ships under Higginson can stop him. The older and more knowing war dogs are not saying anything to indicate confidence or otherwise.

Plenty of Hard Work.

The officers and men of Admiral Higginson's command don't mind the work, for they are mightily enthusiastic. It is no fun for the personnel of the vessels lying in wait for the squadron of the enemy. They are kept busy all day at subcaliber practice and other exercises, and at night must bear the anxiety and fatigue of watching.

RUSHED INTO OCEAN IN FULL EVENING DRESS

Mrs. C. J. Ryan's Alleged
Attempt at Suicide.

Stopping With Her Husband at Atlantic Hotel and Had a Quarrel.

(Special to The Washington Times.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—Great excitement was caused on the beach and boardwalk at a late hour to night, when Mrs. Charles J. Ryan, wife of a stock dealer of Richmond, Va., attempted suicide by rushing into the ocean. She was attired in full evening dress and made the attempt to take her life after a quarrel with her husband. Mrs. Ryan has been stopping in this city for the past two weeks.

Today Mr. and Mrs. Ryan and Robert A. Lynch, of Washington, D. C., who has been conducting a massage establishment here, went to a hotel, where all three indulged in a game of pool.

Angry at Loss of Game.

At that time, according to the story told by Mr. Lynch, Mr. Ryan got angry because he had lost the game of pool. He was reprimanded by his wife, and there ensued quite a wordy quarrel.

They went to the hotel where they were stopping. By this time Mr. Ryan's anger had abated, but his wife's increased. She, it is said, told her husband that he was drunk, and the war of words was renewed.

Created a Scene.

Mrs. Ryan, Mr. Lynch stated, refused to take dinner with the two gentlemen, so they adjourned to a groto, and were in the midst of their meal, when Mrs. Ryan entered and created quite a scene.

She left in great anger, but when her husband and Mr. Lynch came out of the groto they found her seated on one of the window sills. She did not remain with them.

A few moments later the gentlemen observed a crowd hurrying to the beach, and Mrs. Ryan was recognized as being carried to a nearby pier. Mr. Ryan learned that his wife had attempted to commit suicide.

Mrs. Ryan refused to make any statement, and her husband took her to the hotel.

ALFONSO WOULD WED A CAPITALIST'S DAUGHTER

MADRID, Aug. 22.—King Alfonso continues to give the dignitaries and nobility of Spain palpitation of the heart by his eccentric and willful actions.

His majesty has disregarded all the proposals of his counselors that he marry a European princess. He has announced his intention of wedding the daughter of some South American capitalist for the threefold purpose of mending the shattered state finances, reconciling the republican element by taking a plebeian consort, and restoring Spanish prestige in Latin America.

The King has instructed the representatives of the Spanish crown in South America to forward him full details of millionaires possessing eligible daughters.

The King has thrown a bombshell into the ranks of the nobility by stating his intention of dissolving the grand order of the Anunciada, the oldest order in Spain, and substituting for it the new order of Alfonso the Thirteenth.

AMBASSADOR CAMBON HARD MAN TO FOLLOW

M. Jusserand Good Successor to Diplomat.

No One in French Diplomatic Service With Better Understanding of American Ways.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the "Times," while paying a tribute to M. Jusserand, the new Ambassador of France at Washington, says it will not be easy for him to succeed M. Jules Cambon, although he is one of those Frenchmen whose name is already widely known to the English-speaking world.

It is probable that nobody in the French diplomatic service is so capable of understanding the American temperament. If the appointment is officially confirmed, the report says, both countries may be congratulated, despite the brilliant role played by M. Cambon at Washington during the Spanish-American war and on other occasions.

STOCK EXCHANGE ANGRY OVER PETER POWER SUIT

SPANISH GOLD COIN
FOUND IN OLD VAULT

Mexicans Unearth More Than \$200,000 That Had Been Buried at Cline Canyon.

EUVALDE, Mexico, Aug. 22.—A party of Green Mexicans has unearthed at Cline Canyon a vault which, when opened, revealed a great pile of Spanish gold coin. The money was counted and divided on the spot in the presence of several reputable citizens of the neighborhood.

The latter say that the find amounted to more than \$100,000.

It is asserted that the money was buried by a paymaster of the Mexican army during the war with Texas.

NEW YORK BANKS TO FORM MERGER

Mercantile National to Absorb the Broadway.

Movement on Foot to Secure Control of Seventh National in Addition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Negotiations have been in progress for some time looking to the absorption of the National Broadway Bank at 237 Broadway by the Mercantile National Bank, at the corner of Dey and Broadway. Charles W. Morse and interests allied with him have for some time controlled the stock of the last-named bank, and Mr. Morse and half a dozen of his friends have, it is understood, purchased the control of the National Broadway and have practically agreed to merge the Broadway into the Mercantile. An effort has also been made by the same persons to secure control of the Seventh National, and should this prove successful this institution will also be merged into the Mercantile, and President Frederick B. Schenck of the last-named bank will be selected as the head of the merged institutions.

Neighborhood Overbanked.

The dominant idea of those who seek to consolidate these institutions is that as the neighborhood is overbanked, the facilities offered by the consolidation would be stronger in every way.

The resources of the Mercantile National Bank are nearly \$22,000,000. It is an aggressive institution, but conservative and exceedingly well managed. The Broadway National is also well conducted, and will strengthen the Mercantile by several millions of dollars and bring to it many excellent accounts. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and it has a surplus of a similar amount. Its deposits are about \$7,500,000.

The Seventh National's history is familiar. Its capital is \$1,700,000, and its undivided profits are about \$120,000.

MANILA'S GREETING TO GOVERNOR TAFT

LIPTON IN AUTO WRECK.

Escaped With Shaking Up by Running Into Railing.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton narrowly escaped serious injury in an automobile accident today. Sir Thomas was riding in his automobile at Wood Green, near London, today, when the machine skidded, and crashed into an iron railing.

Lipton was badly shaken up, but was not hurt. He was driving the machine himself, and was on his way to his city office.

While trying to avoid the wet tram tracks his automobile slipped and ran against a railing. The car was completely wrecked and the railing broken. The escape of the occupants of the car was due to Sir Thomas' skill in handling the car after it slipped.

NO HARM TO DRINK WINE IN PRETTY GIRL'S SLIPPER

Greek Priest at Minneapolis Says Customs Differ in Russia and America.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 22.—Rev. Konstantine Popoff, pastor of the local Greek Russian orthodox church, is not greatly shocked over the reported carousal of the Grand Duke Boris, cousin of the Czar, with Baron Von Schlippenbach, Russian consul in Chicago, Wednesday night.

"As to the removing or commanding the removal of one of the girls' slippers from her foot in order that the duke might drink her health from that receptacle," he said, "there is no reason why one should hold up his hands in holy horror over such a performance. That is permissible, viewed from the Russian point of view. In Russia, you know, drinking out of slippers is a common occurrence. It is the custom—a mark of honor and esteem."

The custom of the country is everything. Here it is scandalous. "The grand duke is only human. He is having a good time. In Russia he can enjoy himself and no one knows of it. It is one of one's business. The papers would not dare publish it. Here it is different."

Conducted to the Shore.

The commissioners and the reception committee boarded the yacht and conducted the governor ashore. The tugs followed in the procession. There was continuous cheering from all the vessels in the harbor, which were decorated in honor of the occasion. The governor landed opposite Fort Santiago, and was saluted by 30,000 people, including the entire Manila garrison, members of the Federal party, Chinese, Americans, Filipinos, members of the chambers of commerce, American and other clubs and schools and provincial delegations.

There was a procession of carriages that reached for a mile and a half. This procession acted as an escort for the governor through streets that were lined with flags. There were eight triumphal arches under which Governor Taft had to pass. Children standing on the sidewalks threw flowers as the governor's carriage passed and released doves.

The governor's carriage was halted frequently by the cheering crowds. At one point it was surrounded by eighty boys and girls, who sang a hymn dedicated to Governor Taft.

Governor Taft's Reply.

When the governor reached the palace the chairman of the reception committee delivered an address of welcome. Senator Herrera, in behalf of the city, followed with another welcoming speech.

Governor Taft was apparently deeply moved by these demonstrations. In a speech in reply to the addresses the governor told in an interesting, straightforward way of his experiences at Washington and Rome. He said that the American Congress was actuated solely in the legislation for the islands for the best interests of the people. He declared that inhabitants should be congratulated on this legislation which favors Filipinos and did not permit exploitation of the islands.

He went on to say that possibly some of the measures that appeared restrictive would be modified if it were found that they were detrimental to business. The governor laid particular emphasis on the statement that the United States were the most generous toward the Philippines. This statement was greeted with great applause.

Tariff Reduction Predicted.

He predicted that American tariff duties on Philippine products would be reduced in two years to a practically free trade basis. He urged his hearers to avoid useless political agitation and to turn their attention to agriculture and manufactures. This sentiment was also greeted with applause.

Governor Taft told about the negotiations at Rome in regard to church property and the friars. He said the matter had not been completed, but the sale of church lands to the government was assured. The money would remain, through the arrangement, on the islands instead of going to the various orders of friars. After the kind and the palace hundreds remained in the marble room to shake hands with the governor, who appeared to be in excellent health.

Ten thousand provincial inhabitants, with their local officers, who have been living on the lands owned by the friars and not paying rent therefor, since the outbreak of the war, came from Cavite, Laguna, Bulacan and Batangas in boats and wagons and special trains to take part in the parade and reception to the governor.

They were particularly anxious to learn about the disposition of their farms, which were originally owned by the friars. They cheered the governor's speech enthusiastically.

The apparent co-operation and enthusiasm of military authorities produced a splendid effect. General Chaffee, who has been on a tour of southern islands, and who, it has been stated, was returning to Manila to organize a campaign against the Moros, of Mindanao, arrived here while the procession in honor of Governor Taft was passing through the town.

Under section 8 of article 7, a member

(Continued on Second Page.)

Entire City Turns Out to
Do Him Honor on
His Return.

FLOWERS STREWN BEFORE HIM

Eight Arches of Triumph
Raised, While the Town
Is Decorated.

ADDRESS TO THE NATIVES

Assured of Kindly Feelings of the
United States Toward the Islands—
Urged to Avoid Political Agitation
and Stick to Business.

MANILA, Aug. 22.—The reception to Governor Taft, who arrived here today, was the grandest affair in the history of the Philippines. The residents of the islands state that it was never approached in any way by the Spanish royal celebrations. In its elaborate details, dignity, and sincerity, and spontaneous enthusiasm, it has never been excelled.

The weather was perfect. The steamers in the harbor sounded their whistles and rang their bells at a prearranged signal, which announced that the governor had arrived.

At dawn crowds gathered on the banks of the river and on the bay shore. At 7 o'clock 2,000 persons, including the Philippine commissioners, Generals Davis and Sanger, and the members of their personal staff, and nine bands, embarked on thirty-five decorated tugs, which circled about Governor Taft's yacht.

Conducted to the Shore.

The commissioners and the reception committee boarded the yacht and conducted the governor ashore. The tugs followed in the procession. There was continuous cheering from all the vessels in the harbor, which were decorated in honor of the occasion. The governor landed opposite Fort Santiago, and was saluted by 30,000 people, including the entire Manila garrison, members of the Federal party, Chinese, Americans, Filipinos, members of the chambers of commerce, American and other clubs and schools and provincial delegations.

There was a procession of carriages that reached for a mile and a half. This procession acted as an escort for the governor through streets that were lined with flags. There were eight triumphal arches under which Governor Taft had to pass. Children standing on the sidewalks threw flowers as the governor's carriage passed and released doves.

The governor's carriage was halted frequently by the cheering crowds. At one point it was surrounded by eighty boys and girls, who sang a hymn dedicated to Governor Taft.

Governor Taft's Reply.

When the governor reached the palace the chairman of the reception committee delivered an address of welcome. Senator Herrera, in behalf of the city, followed with another welcoming speech.

Governor Taft was apparently deeply moved by these demonstrations. In a speech in reply to the addresses the governor told in an interesting, straightforward way of his experiences at Washington and Rome. He said that the American Congress was actuated solely in the legislation for the islands for the best interests of the people. He declared that inhabitants should be congratulated on this legislation which favors Filipinos and did not permit exploitation of the islands.

He went on to say that possibly some of the measures that appeared restrictive would be modified if it were found that they were detrimental to business. The governor laid particular emphasis on the statement that the United States were the most generous toward the Philippines. This statement was greeted with great applause.

Tariff Reduction Predicted.

He predicted that American tariff duties on Philippine products would be reduced in two years to a practically free trade basis. He urged his hearers to avoid useless political agitation and to turn their attention to agriculture and manufactures. This sentiment was also greeted with applause.

Governor Taft told about the negotiations at Rome in regard to church property and the friars. He said the matter had not been completed, but the sale of church lands to the government was assured. The money would remain, through the arrangement, on the islands instead of going to the various orders of friars. After the kind and the palace hundreds remained in the marble room to shake hands with the governor, who appeared to be in excellent health.

Ten thousand provincial inhabitants, with their local officers, who have been living on the lands owned by the friars and not paying rent